es loan on anything like reasonable torms of the storming of Monterey, the bloodless occuof Saitillo is the only field operation worthy of General Taylor has proceeded no forther than ace, and to that point the line of operations in that on will be limited. Tampico has been taken and oned, and extensive preparations are being made thack on San Juan d'Ulloa. There will be a comseault by the land and naval forces. The blockade will be rigidly maintained.

an attack on san dain to the and and naval forces. The blockade and will be rigidly maintained.

Santa Anna is still in the neighborhood of San Luis tosi, with an army of twenty-five or thirty thousand in At the last accounts he was making such preparates as would lead to the belief that he is determined to keery thing on the chance of a battle. But the dey which must necessarily occur before he can come to congagement with our troops, may be fatal to the prent organization of his army, as his men are unprovided the food, clothing or arms, and it would take an impass quantity of provisions to feed thirty thousand men two months. He will, therefore, be obliged in all obability to break up his camp and go to meet our rees.

mense quantity of provisions to feed thirty thousand men for two months. He will, therefore, be obliged in all probability to break up his camp and go to meet our forces.

There has been as yet no evidence of any evil consequences arising from the issue of privateering commissions by the Mexican government. It is doubted if any have yet been disposed of by the Moxican agent at Havaua, although he boasts of having already sold five.—General O'Donnell has declared his determination to punish with death any Spanish subject found taking advantage of these commissions.

The Gulf squadron have been, for some time past, engaged in harrassing the coast of Mexico, and will continue to harrass it from this time forward. Several exploits have been performed worthy of the palmiest days of our navy. Among others is mentioned the burning of a Mexican schooner under the walls of San Juan d'Ulloa. This feet was performed by three midshipmen belonging to one of our vessels. Seven Mexicans, on board the schooner at the time, were captured, put into the boat, and brought of, the schooner being fired after one unsuccessful ettempt. The affair was brilliant and entirely successful.

The additional volunteer force called out from Pennavivania, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Virginia, could have been trebled if requisite. Such was the ardour of the volunteers in enrolling themselves that a large number have been refused, and every day commanders of companies are arriving in Washington in the now vain hope that their eagerness may induce the Secretary of War to accept them.

A bill has been introduced to-day in the House of Kepresentatives, providing for the organization of an additional force of ten regiments of regular troops. It has been referred to the committe of the whole House.

The affairs of Europe engross a good deal of the attention of our government, notwithstanding the more immediate pressure of the Mexican war. The impression prevails here, that England and France will not suif rhe confuscation of Cracow without

co; it is not that the gloomy report from the city of the Angels is not yet satisfactorily contradicted; it is not that deeds of assassination of Americans and Mexicans are nightly committed along the line of our army, from Maiamoras to Saltillo—these are sufficient causes of melanchely reflective, but they are not the causes of the deep gloom pervading both houses of Congress to-day. The cause lies nearer and closer to every member of the national assembly. It is the sudden death of the Hon. Alexander Barrow, at Baltimore, a Senator from Lonisians, whose remains are now in this city. Since the dreadful disaster on the Princeton, near Mount Verson, no circumstance of death has fallen with such a shock upon the assembled representatives of the people.

A large auditory of citizans and strangers, of both sexes, attended in the galleries of the two houses to-day, spectators of the solemn proceedings, and sympathizers in the general sorrow that prevailed.

In the Sonate, after a beautiful and affecting prayer by the Rev. Mr. Slicer, the Vice President called the body to order, and the reading of the journal being dispensed with, Mr. Johnson, of La. the colleague of Mr. Barrow, stated the circumstances of the last sickness, and the end of the deceased, followed by a brief obituary recapituation, with an appropriate enlogium upon the cminently meritorious character of the deceased. Mr. Ben ton asstained it by a reference to bis acquisitance, from a boy, with the late Senator. Mr. Breese followed Col. Beaton, with some grateful allusions to his personal knowledge, from a long homeward journey some time ago, with Mr. Barrow; of the bright and shining traits of character which adorned and dignified the man. Mr. Hannegan, with the set stimonials, alive to all that is noble, and frank, and open, and true, and attractive, and beautiful, and generous and confiling, and chivalrie and just, and fearless and without reproach, in the human character; and an admirer, as we all are, of the malliness and the majesty of person like come has names and closer to every member of the minder of the common the common and the common

the spending of a few millions of gold weigh egainst the justice of our cause, when the people feel that our honor is at stake, and volunteers are as plenty as forest leaves? God forbid it: And when the end shell have come, the people will only answer the significant question. "Who is Jemmy Polk?" by pointing to the President, who has not only covered his own head with laurels, but his country with imperishable glory.

Who gave the casting vote in the United States Senate for the re-annexing of Texas? the vote that is the producer of these great results. I will answer; for since his retiring to private life! have had the honor of knowing him. It was Colonel Merrick of Maryland, then U. S. Senator from that State—and a more devoted patrict and purer-hearted man never lived—one whose fearless advocacy of the cheap postage system should render his name a household word by all who have experienced its blessed effects. If this man had lived in England he would have had honors and monuments erected to him as a public benefacter—as it is, he lives in the hearts of the people, whose firm and fearless advocate he has ever been. With a power of perception in advance of the many timid statesmen, he saw the hot bed growth of the overahadowing north, and the great necessity of preserving that judicious equilibrium of power that would render State rights forever inviolable from the clutches of fanatics or demagogues—and with the sole object is view of "the greatest good to the greatest number," he manfully gave that immortal casting vote that has established our empire to the Rie Grande. God bless him! may he leng were the honors that he has proudly won!

The latest dates from the city of Mexico, give no symptoms of peace—and the two millions, it strikes me, should be given the President freely, and without restriction—if such should be the case, it is thought that the war would be brought to an end before spring. The weather is very beautiful; a veil of Indian summer gauze spread gloriously over the horizon, and makes the b

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

switches, New York, New Janes, Massellandit and Virginia, qualit have been recited in records and every day for in the now vain hope that their engermen say information in the now vain hope that their engermen say information in the now vain hope that their engermen say information in the now vain hope that their engermen say information in the now vain hope that their engermen say information in the now vain hope that their engermen say information in the committee of the what is now in the committee of the Northern powers must have called the committee of the Northern powers must have called the committee of the Northern powers must have called the committee of the Northern powers must have called the committee of the Northern powers must have called the committee of the Northern powers must have called the committee of the Northern powers must have called the committee of the Northern powers must have called the committee of the Northern powers must have called the committee of the Northern powers must have called the committee of the Northern powers must have called the committee of the Northern powers must have called the powers of the Northern powers must have called the powers of the Northern powers must have called the powers and the Northern powers must have called the powers and the Northern powers must have called the powers and the Northern powers must have called the powers and the Northern powers must have called the Northern powers and the Northern powers must have called the Northern powers and the

House of Regressentatives.

Mr. Sprouz, the Chapter is warstevon, 1846.

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Mr. Sprouz, the Chapter is warstevon, 1846.

Mr. Sprouz, the Chapter is ward—"Oncode as thou hest, in thy wise, and to us inscrutable provisiones, itady called, as with the voice of a trumpet, one of the legislators from the forum to judgment, may the dispansation be the good of those that mourn. Grant them the ear to hear, and the heart to improve this solemn visitation. May they be able so to perform their official duties, and demean themselves in all the transactions of life, that when the sands are wasted in their glass, they me the sand of the fournal was dispensed with. The Straks as laid before the House a report from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the resolution of Mr. Rathbun, asking whether certain measurers, gaugers, &c., have been continued in the public employ since the passage of the revenue act of 1846. Before we had time to look into the document, an errand boy from the Union office, who was in waiting, took it away.

Mr. Hakliam more act of 1846. Before we had time to look into the document, an errand boy from the Union of Thursday, it be to all when the House shall adjourn on Thursday, it be to all when the disease of the revenue was disagreed to, and the motion of Mr. Hamin scoped.

Mr. Hakliam — desire to present.

Mr. J. R. Housesolt.—I move that amendment was disagreed to, and the motion of Mr. Hamin scoped.

Mr. Hamalson.—I believe I have the door.

A FERSONAL EXPLANATION—COLOREL BARER's PAY AND EMPLOYEES.

Mr. Staramyatarra,—I rise for the purpose of making a personal explanation.

The Spraker.—The gentleman skt leave to make a porsonal explanation.

The Straker.—The gentleman skt leave to make a porsonal explanation.

Mr. Staramyatarra, (unioding a newspaper)—I am approach skylamation. ("Leave, leave.") There is no objection. The gentleman iron Ohio.

Mr. Straker.—The gentleman skylaeve to make a porsonal explanation.

Mr. Strakerser, the propose, of destribut

The Speaker.—The gentleman asks leave to make a personal explanation. [A putse] No objection.

Mr. Baker —I was not in the hall yesterday nor to-day when the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Starkwesther.) made his remarks with reference to me. I have heard, however, something of them, and I desire to say one or two things. I do not pretend to be very well yersed in constitutional law, as to privileges of members of this House. In coming to take my seat for a few days, and then to return, it was sufficient for me that gentlemen who wrote their names in blood on the battlefield had done the same thing. I refer to the hero of the Thannes, or one of the heroes, Col. Johnson. [A voice: "Old Tecumseh."] In addition, gentlemen elected to legislatures were, at the request of their constituents, doing just the same thing. The Lieutemant Governor of Himos (Colonel Moore) has left his regiment, and at the last dates had taken his seat as the presiding officer of the Senate of that State. On account of the state of his health, he was justified in going home. In my own regiment the Major is a Senator, and nobody ever dreamed of his resigning his seat I do not present this, however, as a constitutional argument. I may say, in addition to the precedent as autheri y for my coming here, the commissioned officers of my regiment made of me a request in writing, and desired me, if I could, to take my seat for six or eight days. On the morning I left, after commanding the regiment six months, as I was ordered here by General Taylor, and thinking that I ought not to leave without their consent, I offered my resignation, if they desired it; but, (and I am happy and proud to say) with scarce a dissenting voice they gave me leave of absence, on my pledge that I would return before they see the enemy is the field. It is not pleasant to have my private circumstances made known, but I should be very unwilling to be represented as doing what my immediate constituents are not willing for me delay for me delay for me delay for me dode. When I can j The Spraken.—The gentleman asks leave to make a personal explanation. [A pause ] No objection.

the verdict of the jury, are gone.

Thus terminates this long contested case—a case peculiar in its history, and in the relations of the part to each other, and to society respectively, that at eleisure we may give you a brief recapitulation in expansion to your readers.

COMMERCIAL

New York, Dec. 31.
Ashes.—Pots are held at \$4 75, and Pearis are dull at \$5 50
Corron.—There was a modeante businesse transacted to day in this article. Prices are without change.

Flour.—In flour or grain there is very little doing, and prices remain without alteration.

Cotton Trade.

By reference to report per Caledonia, on the 15th inst, it will be observed that we had just closed an active week's business at a steady daily increase in prices, and that the supply on the market was much reduced, and theld at very high rates. After the departure of the packet, a disposition to operate still continuing, prices bardoned up, towards the latter part of the week, and a shade over our extreme quotations were readily realized for large and desirable shipping parcels. About half-past 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, 18th inst. we recived, per express, the Cambria's accounts from Liverpool to 4th inst. The advance on the other side of full three-eighths of a penny per lb. was unexpected at this date, and consequently created a great excitement with buyers—about 1,500 bales were sold that afternoon at one-quarter cent advance on the currency of the morning. The next day, there was but little cotton brought out at that rate, all of which was taken, and the sales reached 6,000 b les, closing up at a fall half cent advance. On Monday, about 3,000 bales more were disposed of at full prices, but without any further improvement. On Tuesday, the sales were about 1,500 bales. On Wednesday 1,000 bales. On Thursday there was but little business done. Friday being Christmas, there was of course a cessation to all business. On Saturday, there was no attempt to enter into negotiations. Monday of this week was inclement and forgry, and the offerings of holders reduced simply to a few straggling parcels, which they would sell to bring accounts of specific shipments to a close, and those have generally been obtained at less rates than larger quantities could be had at. On Tuesday, the sales were 1,000 bales; yesterday about 500 bales. We revise our quotations by advancing them one-half of a cent for a similar classification, which we continue as strict as at the opening of the season, although a less strict one is coming into vogue; and with the remark that at our inside quotations, buyers for large purc

ride quetations, buyers for large parcels are easily procured.

The movements in this staple in this country, this season, compared with the previous, have been as annexed:

Receipts at ports of the U. S. since Sept 1, 1846... 564,033

"same period last year 604,119

"year before 710,827

Exports from U. S. since Sept 1, 1846... 230,381

"same period last year 360,216

"year before 403,172

The receipts at this port since the 1st inst. have been 28,000 bales. Exports 20,820 bales. Taken by spinners 20,000 bales. Taken on speculation 20,000 bales. Stock in city 83,000 bales. Amount on sale 4,000 bales.

The closing quotations in this market rule as follows:

Liverpool. Classifications

Unlands. Florida. Mob. 3 Texas

Uplands. Florida. Mob. & Texas inferior union Florida Mob. of Texas one Ordinary 55/10 25/10 25/10 50/10 10 25/10 50/10 10 25/10 10 2

Cotton Market.

Mobble, Dec. 23.—Navigation on our rivers may now be considered as fairly opened, though our market has hardly felt its influence as yet, except as it is affected by downward freights. As a natural consequence, cotton, corn, and other products of the country begin to come in freely. As our market is well stocked at present, we may expect business soon to take a fresh impulse, and the evidences of thrift and prosperity to stand out in every department of trade. It may not be amiss to state that the reduction in the rates of freight between this city and New Orleans has materially lessened the prices of Western products of all kinds, as will be seen on reference to our quotations below. Supplies may now be purchased as lew, relatively, in this market, as in any other in the country. The weather during the week has been generally favorable to the transaction of business. During the first four days of our commercial week the activity noticed in our last report continued in this market. During that time prices improved fully ½c., and in some instances more. The daily sales have been estimated as follows:—Wednesday 2,000. Thursday 2,000. Friday 2,000, and Saturday 4,000 bales. On this day holders, towards the close of business hours, hardened up in their pretensions to such an extent as to check operations—asking 9} cents for low class middings. In some faw instances may be a few instances and these generally manifested a willingness to meet the views of buyers, but there was very little done, the sales last evening only counting up some 700 bales. This makes an aggregate for the week of about 12 200 bales. The principal transactions have been for France, and other continental markets, and for Great Britain—and some on domestic account. It should be noted that the high rates of freight have checked operations to a considerable extent during the entire week. The market clease quiet. We subjoin the quotations current on Saturday morning, remarking that some factors are asking higher rates, and refuse to

Service of the control of the contro

good middling, 9% a 9%; middling fair, 9% a 9%; fair, 10 a 10%; good fair, 10% a 11; good and fine, 11% a 12 and 13.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 26—The market since the arrival of the steamer has labored under a good deal of excitement, and prices have gone up from ½ to a full ½0 per lb. In the present unsettled state of the market, the quotations below will approximate as near as possible to the actual value of the article. The recipts of the week is reach 7,313, and the sales in the same time comprise 7,900 bales, as follows:—5 at 8½; 122 at 5½; 274 at 9; 42 at 9½; 329 at 9½; 40 at 9½; 1.103 at 9½; 392 at 9½; 1.919 at 9½; 309 at 9½; 69 at 9 1a-16; 2,116 at 10; 146 at 10 1-16; 250 at 10½; 105 at 10 3-16; 14 at 10 3-8; and 263 bales at 10½c. We quote ordinary to good ordinary, 9 3 8 a 9 -8; middling to good middling, 3½ a 9½; middling fair, 10 a 10½; and fair and fully fair, 10½ at 910½c. We have no transactions to report in long cotton beyond a few small lots of Santee new, from 26 to 30; 40 stained Sea island from 10 to 20, and several small parcels Floridus 22 a 24c.

SAVANNAM. Dec. 25—On Tuesday night, the accounts per steemer Cambria, at Boston, from Liverpool to the 4th, and Havre to the 1st inst. were received. The Liverpool market had been quiet sfare the sailing of the previous steamer, up to the arrival of the Britannia, with news confirming the previous estimate of a crop of 2,000.

000 bales. After her news was received, the sales for the five days prior to the sailing of the steamer, amounted to 65,000 bales, of which about one-half were on speculation at an advance of a ½d per lb. Fair uplands being quoted at 6½d per lb. The Havre market continued quiet without much change in prices, in consequence of this news, holders advanced their prices about ½c. per lb., on Wednesday, but there were but few buyers out, and floss conditions and an advance of a ½d per lb. The Havre market continued pairs and have been at these rates and others a fraction lower. Retund bales are still offered at about ½c, per 1b. less th

Highton Cattle Market.

The following is the yearly statement of cattle sold:

1816. 1843. 1844.

Beef cattle ... 23,570 40,910 37,310

Stores ... 15,164 13,775 4,136

Sheep ... 109,350 107,960 70,274

Swine ... 44,940 36,580 52,740

Value ... \$1,871,113 \$1,893,648 \$1,689,374

Domestic Markets.

Baltimore, Dec. 30.—1000 barrels Howard street four sold to-day af \$4 75. The demand for Grain of all descriptions, is limited with very small transactions.

Foreign Markets.

Mayaguez, P. R., Dec 16.—Our sugar crop will commence early next month, and promises still to be a heavy one. Coffse is plenty, with a limited demand at 7½c. American produce sufficiently plenty for the demand, with the exception of flour, meal and lard. On the 29th ult, at about 5 p. m., we had a small shock of an earthquake, which lasted about 45 seconds, and though it gave us a good shaking, did very little damage.

Passengers Arrived.

GLASGOW—Bark Mary Morris—Rev Mr McLaughlin and adv; John Burnside—6 in the steerage.

main—25 cks Boving & White—1 box G F Gerding—1 do E Winzer—1 to A Hintze—1 do Bounen, Graves & co—3t bxs 4 cks to order.

Glasiow—Bark Mary Morris—300 tons pig iron 22 bbls 10 bxs 125 mats bottles Smith, Thurgar & co—22 cks copperas 48 d alam Boorman & Johnsoo—1 cs mdze D S Keunedy—1 A Huit—64 Sends, Faller & co—25 do 15 bdes Richardson & Warson—99 Russell & Marsh—31. Atterbury & co—1 Tooker, Mead & co—26 oA Mitheil & co—14 do 2 bales Wm White—wright & co—26 do 17 bdls 2 Gihon—1 cs D S Crawford—1 Platt, Brothers & co—1 cask 24 bxs 19 beams to order

## MARITIME HERALD.

cial week the din this marks have been of Thomas, and the state of the sales last.

Ships Eliza Warwick, Loring, Liverpool, Cook & Smith; Columbia, Rathbone, Liverpool, Cook & Smith, Collins & Decondance, Collins, Rathbone, Liverpool, Cook & Smith, Collins, & Decondance, Liverpool, Cook & Smith-Briggs Collins, Liverpool, Cook & Smith-Briggs Collins, Liverpool, Cook & Smith-Briggs Collins, All Collins, All Collins, Collins,

of wheel-house and wheel, breakten to got and badly is juring three seames. The reased the same to the wind but soon went over hearly on her beam rad, the water standing masts and cleared the vessel of everything we with top-masts, after which the vessel of everything the water of the panys to work, and in two hours freed her hom weter, and a fereward kept her free with one jump. Savid her courses, in a bad cond't ion, and now hours freed her hom weter, and a fereward kept her free with one jump. Savid her courses, in a bad cond't ion, and now hours freed her hom weter, and a fereward kept her free with one jump. Savid her courses, in the bad cond't ion, and now hours freed her hom weter, and a fereward kept her free with one jump. Savid her courses, in a bad cond't ion, and now he was a late of the first savid her freed her hom to a set the first savid her freed her hom to a set the bad her freed her hom to a set the bad her freed her hom to set the blissbeth into any port in our present condition.

Naw Loxnon, Dee, 33 —3-ch Cynosure, sabore on Race with the easks on board, went down to her week. Set was got and in coming to anchor, the acchor "Guled" and she dragged abore. She was got aff. in fretuned to this city 27th, and in coming to anchor, the acchor "Guled" and she dragged abore. She was got aff. in fretuned to this city 27th, and in the she in the B She was got aff. in fretuned to this city 27th, and in bear placed on board the C. at high tide she flowed above. She was got aff. in drawing the was a should be a her at B She was got and the was a she was taken in orbit she had been exceeded to be and the cash have the had been cash and the she had been cash have the had been and the she had been accepted to the city at the condition of the she had been expended by the suips thinderly had been expended by the suips thinderly had been expended by the suips thinderly and was bort the was the brig Edizabeth of Eirs, of St Johns, Me. Want of the land of the propose of brigging to the propose of brigging to th

Provisions

Brig Carin, Clark, sailed from Rochelle about 1st Sept. last, for New York, cargo brandy, has not since been heard of Spokens.

Dec 18, 1st 43, long 64, a bark understood Weskeag of Bath 21 days from Antwerp for N York.

Dec 19, 1st 25, long 82 17, propeller Endora, standing W. Dec 17, 1st 31, long 74 20, ship Stephen Baldwin, from New Orleans for Liverpool.

hip Ann, of act from Bremen, for New Orleans, with passengers, Dec 5, int 21 52, long 23 30.

Whalesmen. Whalemen.
At Rio Janeiro, 11th ult, Uocas, Gelett, NB, oil not stated.

At Zauzibar, Aug 20, Dimon, Smith, NB, 425 aperm, bound on a ctuise.

Forcign Ports.

Cavenne, Nov 13—la port, brig Romp, Dewing, from Salem, dischg.

Halipar, Dec 24—la port, brig Sarah Abigail, Drew. 85 days from Constantinople for Boston, short of provisious—22d, Gaiazy. Bruce, Philadelphia. Elst, brig Wanderer, Holmes, New York, 19th, cld, schr Hiberma, Rongetel, New York.

Nassau, Dec 29—Arr brig Robt Bruce, Wade, from New York for Belize, Hondaras, touched for water, to sail next day; tehr J A Simpiou, Anderson, from de, arriyed the day before.

Pour Peter, Dec 2—la port, brigs Lion, from Wilmington, disct Haidee, "tinson, of and from Bath, just are.

Trinspan, Dec 3—la port, brigs Emma, Ducham, from N York, dischg; Oceana, Jordan, for Philadelphia, just arived.